

SOLOV YEV, Z V

14806. Determination of 4- and 6-valent titanium in fused alkali-metal chloride after electrolysis. P. G. Tabakova and Z. V. Solov'eva (Central Sci. Res. Inst. of Ferrous Metall., Zvezd. Lab., USSR, 23 (12), 1417-1419.—The contents of  $Ti^{4+}$  and  $Ti^{6+}$  are found by calculation from the results of two titrations. One portion of the sample is dissolved in excess of a soln. of  $Fe^{2+}$ , and the  $Fe^{3+}$  formed are titrated with  $KMnO_4$ . Another portion is dissolved in 0.1 N HCl, whereby  $Ti^{4+}$  are oxidized to  $Ti^{6+}$  and H is liberated, excess of a soln. of  $Fe^{2+}$  is added and the  $Fe^{3+}$  formed are titrated with  $KMnO_4$ . Procedure.—In an atmosphere of  $CO_2$  dissolve 1 g of sample in 25 ml of cold 30% ferric ammonium alum containing 1 ml of conc.  $H_2SO_4$  in 100 ml, then add 75 ml of dil.  $H_2SO_4$  soln. (1 + 20) and 5 ml of Reinhardt's mixture, and titrate to a stable pink colour with 0.02 N  $KMnO_4$  ( $V_1$  ml). Also in an atmosphere of  $CO_2$  dissolve 1 g of sample in 100 ml of 0.1 N HCl in the presence of 5 ml of saturated  $(NH_4)_2SO_4$  soln. to act as a stabiliser of  $Ti^{4+}$ , then add 75 ml of dil.  $H_2SO_4$  soln. (1 + 20) and 5 ml of Reinhardt's mixture, followed by 25 ml of 30% ferric ammonium alum soln., and titrate with 0.02 N  $KMnO_4$  ( $V_2$  ml). The content of  $Ti^{4+}$  corresponds to  $2(V_1 - V_2)$  and that of  $Ti^{6+}$  to  $2V_2 - V_1$ . The determinations can be carried out in 20 to 40 min.

G. S. SMITH

RM  
MT

S/137/62/000/000/027/163  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Timoshenko, N. N., Borok, B. A., Teplenko V. G., Solov'yeva, Z. V.

TITLE: Metallurgical processing of ilmenite concentrate and titanium-magnetites for the purpose of obtaining iron powder and a product with high titanium content

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 13, abstract 6093  
(In collection "Titan i yego splavy", no. 5, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 69 - 74)

TEXT: The technical scheme of processing ilmenite concentrate consists of the following operations: 1) crushing and mixing the charge, composed of ilmenite concentrate with 10% admixture of a solid reducing agent (carbon, carbon black, thermotails) and NaCl, added in a 20% amount of the ilmenite concentrate; 2) reduction in a furnace with any type of heating at 1,150°C; 3) discharge and grinding of the cake until -170+200 mesh particle size; 4) wet magnetic separation with repeated demagnetization of the Fe powder (weak magnetic field: 900 oersted); 5) washing from salt and drying a) of the magnetic fraction at 40 - 60°C; b) of

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ACCESSION NR: AR4018321

S/0137/84/000/001/0039/0040

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 1G273

AUTHOR: Borok, B. A.; Toplenko, V. G.; Solov'yeva, Z. V.; Reutova, N. P.

TITLE: Basic principles and technology of production of powder alloys

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshensk. aviats. in-t, vy\*p. 16, 1963, 23-30

TOPIC TAGS: powder alloy production, oxide powder production, steel powder production

TRANSLATION: A description is given of a method for the preparation of multicomponent alloys via joint reduction of a mixture of component oxides by Ca hydride, e.g.,  $nCr_2O_3 + mTiO_2 + pFe_2O_3 + kCaH \rightarrow 2nCr + mTi + 2pFe + kCaO + H_2$ , where  $k = 3n + 3m + 2p$ . The alloys obtained are homogeneous in composition and crystal structure and are in good agreement with the corresponding phase diagram. Metal powders can be added to the charge along with the oxides in order to decrease the exothermic effect. A selective reduction of the oxide mixtures takes place in conformity with their free energies of formation at comparatively low temperatures (800-900°C). At higher temperatures, the oxides react with one another to form complex oxides and

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their reduction by  $\text{CaH}_2$  follows a complex course.  $\text{CaO}$  formed during reduction acts as a separator which prevents the particles from sintering. When the  $\text{CaO}$  content of the reaction products is insufficient to eliminate sintering, an additional amount of  $\text{CaO}$  is added to the charge.  $\text{NaCl}$  can also be used as the separator.  $\text{CaO}$  is removed from the final product by quenching with water and subsequent treatment with a dilute  $\text{HCl}$  solution, washing the  $\text{CaCl}_2$  off with water, and drying the powder in vacuum desiccators. The method described is used in the production of powders of stainless steels 1Kh18N9T, 1Kh17N2, OKh18N9, nichromes Kh20N80 and Kh25N75, and other alloys. V. Neshpor

SUB CODE: MN

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 2679-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/

ACCESSION NR: AT5022892 JD/HW

UR/2776/65/000/043/0099/0108

AUTHOR: Solov'yeva, Z. V.; Golubava, L. S.; Shchegoleva, R. P.; Ruch'yeva, N. A.; Kudinova, K. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the properties and production conditions of nichrome powder

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy), 99-198

TOPIC TAGS: nichrome alloy, powder alloy, nonmetallic inclusion, sintering, solid solution, twinning, heat resistant alloy, resistivity

ABSTRACT: In view of the deviations observed in the technological properties of the products fabricated from the powder of Kh2ON80 nichrome alloy prepared by the method of the combined reduction of metal oxides with  $\text{CaH}_2$  developed by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, the authors performed a thorough investigation of the parameters of the process. Gas analyses and metallographic examinations established that nichrome powders obtained at

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022892

oxide-reduction temperatures of 900-1100°C (for 6 hr) contain a considerable amount of non-metallic inclusions, associated with the higher content of oxygen. This condition is corrected (the oxygen content is reduced to the required minimum of 0.4% and the microstructure becomes homogeneous) by raising to 1175°C the reduction temperature and performing reduction for 6-8 hr (6 hr for 219-mm diameter retort and 8 hr for 273-mm diameter retort). However, while the powder prepared at 1175°C for 6-8 hr displays the optimal compactibility, its sinterability is much lower than in powders prepared at lower reduction temperatures (900-1100°C), which evidently is attributable to the activating effect of oxygen as well as to granulometric composition. Since, the oxygen content may not exceed 0.04%, it appears that sinterability can be improved only by altering the granulometric composition of the powder. This composition can be regulated within broad limits by pulverizing the sinter (pulp) for 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2 hr. To evaluate its quality, the powdered-metal nichrome prepared on the basis of the above improvements was subjected to heat treatment and cold working and tested for physical properties. Specimens compacted under a pressure of 6.0-6.8 tons/cm<sup>2</sup> and sintered at the maximum temperature (1375°C) were found to display the highest ultimate strength and plasticity. Wire of 0.5-2.0 mm diameter fabricated from sintered briquets displays, following its heat treatment (water quenching from

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022892

870°C), physical properties as high as those of standard nichrome wire. Following its sintering, as well as following its forging in the temperature range 1000-1200°C, the powdered-metal nichrome has the monophase structure of a nickel-base solid solution with grain boundaries clearly revealed by etching. Following its annealing at 800 or 900°C the nichrome displays the typical structure of nickel austenite; the grain orientation changes and a large number of twins appears. In addition to their high heat resistance and resistance to oxidation at high temperatures, the products fabricated from such nichrome powder display a high resistivity (1.07-1.12 ohm-mm<sup>2</sup>/m). Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 004

Card

3/3

L 2681-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AT5022894

UR/2776/65/000/043/0115/0118

42

40

B+1

AUTHOR: Teplenko, V. G.; Solov'yeva, Z. V.; Makshantseva, G. T.

TITLE: Investigation of the possibility of obtaining stellite powder

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallur-  
gii. Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy).

44,55/115-118

TOPIC TAGS: stellite, powder metal production, cobalt containing alloy,  
sintering

ABSTRACT: Despite their outstanding physical properties, stellites have a limited range of applications, since their high hardness makes it impossible to machine them with cutting tools. This can be remedied in some cases (e.g. in the fabrication of gas-turbine parts, dies, etc.) by means of investment casting, but this is a highly expensive and wasteful technique. Hence, to find a better solution, the authors investigated the possibility of fabricating stellite parts by powder-metallurgical methods. Stellite powder containing 0.91% C, 2.2% Si, 27.5% Cr, 4.2% W, 61.8% Co, 3.3% Fe, was prepared by the method of the combined reduction

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ACCESSION NR: A75022894

of oxides with  $\text{CaH}_2$ , in the presence of  $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2$  as the source of C, at  $1100-1150^\circ\text{C}$ , for 4-5 hr, in a stainless steel retort. The resulting sinter was pulverized to 0.2 mm particle size and then "slaked" with water. The pulp thus obtained was treated with weak HCl (pH = 3) and the resulting stellite powder was washed with water and alcohol and vacuum-dried at  $40-50^\circ\text{C}$ . X-ray micrographic analysis revealed the presence of a solid solution based on cobalt and a carbide phase ( $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2$  and complex carbides). The powder particles are represented by porous granules with a strongly ramified rough surface (mean pour weight:  $2.0 \text{ g/cm}^2$ ). Such stellite powder is easily pressed without requiring the addition of grease or plasticizing agents. The density of sintered (at  $1280-1300^\circ\text{C}$ , in vacuum and hydrogen atmospheres) briquets of the stellite powder is close to the values characteristic of cast stellite (the density of the stellite obtained by melting the powder is  $8.29 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ); residual porosity does not exceed 9%; hardness is 43-44 HRC, which is of the same order as that of cast stellite. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card

2/2

L 2284-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ETC/EPF(n). ?/EWG(m) WW/DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016931

UR/0089/65/018/006/0623/0626  
621.039.7

AUTHORS: Rauzen, F. V.; Solov'yeva, Z. Ya.

TITLE: Removal of radioactive isotopes from waste water

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 6, 1965, 623-626

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive waste disposal, coagulation, ion exchange

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to verify that the technicological scheme of a waste-water purification station, described at the Second Geneva Conference by K. A. Bol'shakov et al. (Trudy Vtoroy mezhdunarodnoy konferentsii po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Dokl. sovet. uchenykh [Transactions of Second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Papers by Soviet Scientists], Atomizdat 1959, page 189), special experiments were set up on solutions containing one or several specially added radioactive isotopes. The various radioactive isotopes were then eliminated from the solutions first by coagulation, and then by ion

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L 2284-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016931

exchange through filtering with ionites. The results showed that a successive treatment of low-activity waste water by coagulation and by two-stage ion exchange can reduce the concentration of the radioactive isotopes below the maximum permissible value, for all radioactive isotopes. The removal of the radioactive isotopes from the waste solutions by the ionites is directly dependent on the salinity of the solution. With increasing content of salts in the filtrates past the ionite columns, the concentration of the radioactive isotopes in them increases. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22May64

NR REF SOV: 011

ENCL: 00.

SUB CODE: NP

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 DP

Dissertation: "Chemical Protective L. Little in the Air - Chemical Protective L. Little"  
 by J. H. Little, Jr., National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.  
 Nov. 1968

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

SHKOL'NIK, M.Ya.; SOLOV'YEVA-TROITSKAYA, Ye.A.

Physiological significance of boron. Report No.2: Temperature factor  
in eliminating boron deficiency by the nucleic acid. Bot. zhur. 47  
no.5:626-635 My '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Plants, Effect of boron on)  
(Nucleic acid metabolism)  
(Plants, Effect of temperature on)

SHKOL'NIK, M.Ya.; SOLOV'YEVA-TROITSKAYA, Ye.A.

Physiological role of boron. Report No.3. Specific role of boron in the formation of reproductive organs and fruiting. Bot. zhur. 47 no.10:1414-1425 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(Plants, Effect of boron on)  
(Plants—Reproduction)

KARPOVICH, V.N.; SOLOV'YEVA-VOLYNSKAYA, T.N.

Attracting whiskered tern for nesting by artificial rafts.  
Trudy OGZ no.4:349-352 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

010.115, . . .

SOLOVYKH, A. G.

4707 Solovykh, A. G. i Kostetskaya, L. Ye. Razvedeniye Krolikov. Simferopol', krymizdat, 1954. 68S. s ill 20 sm. 3000 ekz 80K.- Bibliogr: S.63-(54-58114)F 636.92 (47.79) (C16.3)

St: Letopis' Zhurnal Nyph Statey, Vol 7, 1949



SOLOVYKH, A.G.

The digestive processes of ruminant animals on various diets.  
Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.2:71-74 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh Vsesoyuznogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhivotnovodstva.  
(Ruminantia) (Digestion)

SOLOVYKH, A. G.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "State of digestive processes in ruminating animals during different conditions of underfeeding." Moscow, 1961. 19 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Biology-Soils Faculty); number of copies not given; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 209)

37435

S/190/62/004/005/011/026  
B110/B144

AUTHORS: Solovykh, D. A., Arest-Yakubovich, A. A., Gantmakher, A. R.,  
Medvedev, S. S.

TITLE: Polymerization of styrene and butadiene initiated by sodium  
naphthalene in weakly polar media

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 5, 1962,  
702-703

TEXT: The activation energy and rate constants of the homogeneous polymerization of styrene and butadiene with organosodium initiators in hydrocarbon media in the presence of small tetrahydrofuran additions were determined for the first time by a two-stage method. First, "live" polymers were obtained by preliminary polymerization of  $\sim 1/6$  of the monomer with sodium naphthalene in a tetrahydrofuran medium, and were then used as polymerization initiators in toluene or cumene with tetrahydrofuran. The polymerization rate was measured between  $-60$  and  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the initiator concentration was determined from  $c = 2m/M$ , where  $m$  is the amount of polymerized monomer in g,  $c$  is the number of initiator moles, and  $M$  is the

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S/190/62/004/005/011/026  
B110/B144

Polymerization of styrene and ...

molecular weight of the polymer. Toluene caused chain transfer during butadiene polymerization with 6.5% tetrahydrofuran. The polymerization rate of styrene and butadiene in toluene was found to increase with transition from organolithium to organosodium initiators. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova  
(Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1961

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Polymerization of styrene and ...

S/190/62/004/005/011/026  
B110/B144

(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Содержание ТГФ, об. %	Мономер	Исходная концентрация мономера, моль/л	Растворитель	Концентрация ТГФ, моль/л	Температура полимеризации, °C	E, ккал/моль	k <sub>-50°</sub> , л/моль·сек
2	Стирол (10)	1,1	Толуол (12)	0,002	-60 - -55	8000	0,15
2,5	" "	1,14	Кумол (13)	0,002	-60 - -55	7700	0,14
11,5	" "	0,84	Толуол (12)	0,004	-50 - -40	—	—
3,5	Бутадиен (11)	1,3	" "	0,003	-50 - -40	—	0,008
6,5	" "	2,5	Кумол (13)	0,002	-50 - -35	7500	0,006

Table. Polymerization of styrene and butadiene in the presence of sodium naphthalene in hydrocarbon solvents with tetrahydrofuran additions. Legend: (2) Tetrahydrofuran content, % by volume; (3) monomer; (4) initial monomer concentration, moles/liter; (5) solvent; (6) sodium naphthalene concentration, moles/liter; (7) polymerization temperature, °C; (8) E, kcal/mole; (9) k<sub>-50°C</sub>, liter/mole·sec; (10) styrene; (11) butadiene; (12) toluene; (13) cumene.

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L 16985-63

Pr-4 RM/WW/JD

EPR/ENP(j)/EPF(c)/ENP(a)/ENT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pe-4/  
S/020/63/149/005/009/018 19

AUTHOR:

Basova, R. V., Arest-Yakubovich, A. A., Solov'kh, D. A.,  
Desyatova, N. V., Gantmakher, A. R., and Medvedev, S. S.

TITLE:

Polymerization of butadiene in the presence of alkali metals  
and their compounds in different media 27

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 5, 1963, 1067-1070

TEXT: Literature on the polymerization of dienes, initiated by alkali metals and their compounds, notes that the proportion of structures characteristic of the anion type of polymerization, contrary to expectations, decreases with increasing polarity of the Me-R bond (Me -- alkali metal) in hydrocarbon media. The authors of this work, devoted to investigation of the effect of polymerization conditions on the structure of butadiene, pay special attention to this problem. The investigation was performed under vacuum conditions, with prior thorough cleaning of monomers and solvents. The results obtained show that the increase in the proportion of 1,2-structures of polybutadiene and 3,4-structures of polyisoprene, observed upon transition from potassium to sodium compounds in a hydrocarbon medium is due to the presence of impurities solvating the opposite-charged ions. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov) SUBMITTED: January 10, 1963

Card 24

KISLYY, P.S.; KUZENKOVA, M.A.; SHTAYNLYAUF, G.I.; SOLOVYKH, M.A.

Thermocouple tips for continuous temperature control in copper  
smelting furnaces. Ogneupory 30 no.9:36-39 '65. (MIRA 18-9)

1. Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR (for Kislyy,  
Kuzenkova). 2. Balkhashskiy gornometallurgicheskij kombinat  
(for Shtaynlyauf, Solovykh).

SOLOVYEV, S.P., 3rd Tech Col -- (diss)

~~up in pressure~~  
~~up in pressure~~ in silos." Mos, 1952. 3 pp, incl cover

(Min of Higher Education USSR. Dec Order of Labor and Engineer ~~Engineering~~

Construction Engineering Inst in V.V. Kuybyshev). (13, 37-39, 102)

50



YEGOROV, N.N., dotsent, kand.sci'skokhoz.nauk, SOLOZHENIKINA, T.N.,  
assistant

Age differences in the brown-tail moth *Euproctis chrysorrhoea* L.  
Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 5 no.3:43 Mr '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Voronezhskiy lesotekhnicheskii institut.  
(Euproctis)

YEGOROV, E.N.; RUBTSOVA, N.N.; SOLOZHENIKINA, T.N.

Oak leaf roller in Voronezh Province. Zool. zhur. (MIRA 14:8)  
40 no.6:1172-1183 Aug '61.

1. Wood Processing Institute of Voronezh.  
(Voronezh Province--Leaf rollers)  
(Oak--Diseases and pests)

YEGOROV, N.N.; SOLOZHENIKINA, T.N.

Hawthorn leaf roller *Cacoecia crataegana* Hb. as a mass pest of the  
oak forests of Voronezh Province. Zool. zhur. 42 no.10:1501-1512  
'63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Wood Processing Institute of Voronezh.

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no. 12: (47-16) ... ..  
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... ..  
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136-11-2/17

AUTHORS: Yasyukevich, S.M. and Solozhenkin, P.M.

TITLE: Influence of Cyanide and Copper Sulphate on the Potential of Sulphide Minerals (Vliyaniye tsianida i mednogo kuporosa na potentsial sul'fidnykh mineralov)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.11, pp. 13 - 17 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In this article, an investigation of the influence of cyanide and copper sulphate used in selective flotation on the potential of chalcopyrite, pyrite and marmatite is described. Cylindrical electrodes cut from the polycrystalline minerals were used, the voltage against a saturated calomel electrode being measured at various concentrations with an accuracy of 0.01 mV. To elucidate the reasons for the observed potential changes, adsorption effects were studied with the aid of cyanide containing radioactive carbon. Results are presented graphically, the different portions of the curves being discussed. It was shown that increasing cyanide concentration leads to displacement of the potential of the minerals in the negative direction; the cyanide reacts with the surface of the mineral, prevents the adsorption of xanthate and thus reduces the flotability of the minerals. The change in the potential with concentrations of copper sulphate follows the adsorption law. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 11 references, 9 of which are

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138-11-3/17

Influence of Cyanide and Copper Sulphate on the Potential of Sulphide Minerals

Russian and 2 English.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Doc 10/2

1. Sulfide minerals
2. Cyanide-Applications
3. Copper sulfates-Application
4. Flotation-Effects

SOLOZHENKIN, P.M.; YASYUKOVICH, S.M.

Depression of sulfide minerals by zinc vitriol together with cyanide.  
Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. no.3:39-48 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra obogashche-  
niya poleznykh iskopayemykh.  
(Flotation) (Zinc sulfate) (Cyanides)

121  
G. I. KURBIN, P. I., and G. I. Solov'ev, "The problem of selective  
separation of copper, zinc, minerals and separation of them."  
1952. 16 pp (In: of Higher Education USSR. Chemistry Inst  
of Non-ferrous Metals, P. I. I. Kalinin), 150 copies (K, 57-52, 11)



SOLOZHENIN, P.M.; GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; OGNEVA, L.I.; ZHITOMIRSKIY, A.N.

Complex utilization of waste at the Maikhura concentrating mill  
Izv. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekhn. nauk AN Tadzh.SSR 1:33-44 '60.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut Khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.  
(Ore dressing) (Salvage (Waste, etc.))

SOLOZHENKIN, P.M.

Nature of the distribution and association of useful metals and  
copper in ore and their extraction. Dokl. AN Tadsh. SSR 3 no.3:  
3-7 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno chlenom-  
korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR R.B. Baratovym.  
(Copper ores—Analysis) (Ore dressing)

GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; UVAROV, V.S.; SOLOZHENKIN, F.M. ..

Some flotation data on celestine. Izv. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekhn.  
nauk AN Tadzh. SSR No.1:51-56 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.  
(Celestite) (Flotation)

GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; UVAROV, V.S.; SOLOZHENKIN, P.M.

Studying the effect of some electrolytes on the flotation of celestine by means of various collectors. Izv. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekhn. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR No.1:57-62 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.  
(Celestite) (Flotation)

SOLOZHENKIN, P.M.; GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; KOTOV, V.A.

Statistical method for determining the optimum conditions of  
mineral dressing. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 6 no.2:21-25 '63.  
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom  
AN Tadzhikskoy SSR K.T.Poroshinym.

L 64717-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EMP(L)/EMP(b) LJE(c) JD/WW/GO  
 UR/0058/65/000/003/D053/D053  
 ACCESSION NR: AR5012276

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 3D412

AUTHOR: Solozhenkin, P. M.; Urman, Ya. G.

TITLE: Use of the nuclear magnetic resonance method for studying the interaction of flotation reagents with minerals

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. AN TadzhSSR, v. 7, no. 5, 1964, 31-33

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic resonance, resonance line, proton interaction

TRANSLATION: Nuclear magnetic resonance is used for studying the interaction of water with the surface of minerals--danburite  $\text{CaB}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{I})$  and scheelite  $\text{CaWO}_4(\text{II})$ . The measurements were made on an MO-80 spectrometer at room temperature. The following nuclear magnetic resonance widths were found for water protons: 1.2 gauss for I and 0.05 gauss for II. The greater width of the nuclear magnetic resonance line in I indicates a loss of highly mobile water protons due to marked binding with the surface of I. Water sorbed on II is weakly bound and behaves as if it were free. This produces a narrow nuclear magnetic resonance line. V. Demin.

SUB CODE: NP

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

PANIN, V.Ye.; SIDOROVA, T.S.; SOL'SHANINA, M.A.

Characteristics of alloy hardening with a low energy of packing defects. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14, no.2:238-243 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete.

(Alloys--Hardening)

(Crystal lattices)

SCISKI, A.

Chlorophyll in the seston of some Polish lakes as an indicator of their productivity. Polskie arch hydrobiol 10:111-165 '62.

1. Katedra Limnologii i Rybactwa, Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza, Wrocław.



SOLSKI, A.

Mineralization of water plants. Pt.1. Polskie arch hydrobiol  
10:167-196 '62.

1. Katedra Limnologii i Rybactwa, Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza, Wrocław.

STANGENBERG-OPCZOWSKA, K.; SOLSKI, A.

State of pollution of the upper course of the Oder River.  
Polskie arch hydrobiol 12 no. 1:81-123 '64.

1. Department of Limnology and Fishing, College of  
Agriculture, Wroclaw.

SOLSKI, A.

Limnological sketch of the Gharzykowo Lakes and Widydze Lake.  
Polskie arch hydrobiol 12 no.2:189-231 '64

SOLSKI, P.

The geometry of a single weld. (To be contd.) p. 224.  
(PRZEGLAD SPRAWALNICZA. Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Uncl.

SOLSKI, P.

The geometry of a single weld. (Conclusion) p.249  
(PRZEGŁAD SPAWALNICTWA, Vol. 8, No. 12, Oct. 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957,  
Uncl.

SOLESKI, J.

A few remarks on the structure of the surfaced seam and of the weld-metal layer, on the zone of temperature influence, and on methods of improvements.  
(to be continued)

1. 182 (PIENIŁAD SPRAWALNICZA) (Warsaw, Poland) Vol. 9, no.7, July 1957

CO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958

SOLSKI, P.

A few remarks on the structure of the surfaced seam and of the weld-metal layer, on the zone of temperature influence, and on methods of improvements.  
(Conclusion)

P. 210 (PRZEGLAD SPAWALNICTWA) (Warsaw, Poland) Vol. 9, no.8, Aug. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7. No. 5. 1958.

SOLSKI, Pawel, dr., inż.

Fatigue resistance of hardfaced steels. Przegl spaw 13 no.10:253-258  
'61.



P/036/61/000/011/001/003  
D001/D101

AUTHOR: Solski, Paweł, Doctor of Engineering  
TITLE: On the fatigue strength of weld-deposited steels  
PERIODICAL: Przegląd spawalnictwa, no. 11, 1961, 281-286

TEXT: The purpose of the research described in this article was to determine the fatigue strength of weld-deposited steel. This is the second part of an article which appeared in no. 10 of this periodical; the tests are a continuation of research described in no. 5 and 6, 1961 issues of this periodical, under the title: "On the resistance of weld-deposited steels against abrasion". Sample preparation and welding methods employed in this test were the same as those described in foregoing articles, i.e., the samples were made of standard steel 45 and the electrodes used were EP 52-28P, EN 200P, and EN 450P types. After having the steel weld-deposited, the samples were subjected to stress relief annealing and to normalizing. Determination of the stress fatigue of samples was carried out on a specially designed Lehr-Schenk machine by symmetrical bending of samples at 872-884 r.p.m. In thermally untreated samples, fractures appeared mostly at the beginning of fillet curvatures. The surface of fractures was rugged and showed signs of fatigue ✓

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P/036/61/000/011/001/003  
D001/D101

On the fatigue strength ...

fissures. The convex shape of fatigue fissures indicates that fissures develop in the top layer rather than in the interior. Fatigue cracks at the beginning of the fillet curvature indicate strength-reducing factors at this particular spot. Microscopic examination revealed a coarser grain at this spot and relatively wide streaks of decarbonized metal. Similar, though less marked, streaks were found in other parts of the samples as well. Stress-relieved samples showed an increase of about 10% in fatigue strength. An analysis of the results obtained leads to the following conclusions: (1) Weld-deposited steels are less resistant to fatigue than constructional steel. The difference is 10% in relation to low carbon steels and approaches about 20% in relation to medium carbon, low alloy steels. (2) Steels deposited by the above-mentioned electrodes are less resistant to fatigue stress than standard steel 45. (3) For better comparison of static and fatigue strengths, strength ratios were calculated for weld-deposited metal and the basic material respectively, and presented in a table. (4) After welding, the test piece has a varying structure and mechanical properties and a non-uniform, complex state of own stresses. Since the highest service stress appears in the weld-deposited layer, this upper layer determines the fatigue strength of the entire element. A slight increase of fatigue strength in stress-relieved weld-deposited metal might be due to a cessation of disadvantageous stresses and/or improved mechanical pro-

Card 2/3

On the fatigue strength ...

P/036/61/000/011/001/003  
D001/D101

perties of material after such an annealing. Both factors react differently to an increasing annealing temperature. Stress-relief increases along with increasing annealing temperature, while mechanical properties alter according to the kind of material and its initial structure. Therefore, the optimum annealing temperature must be in each case determined experimentally. In many instances this temperature will be lower than the generally recommended stress-relieving temperature of 600-650°C. It has been further established that annealing of weld-deposited steel at medium temperatures has a beneficial influence on its fatigue strength. There are 7 figures, 3 tables, 9 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc references. The one reference to an English language publication reads as follows: W.I. Dixon, A.M. Mood - I Amer. Statist. Assoc. no 40.109, 1948. ✓

Card 3/3

SOISKI, Pawel, dr.,inz.

                      
The influence of surface squeeze on the durability of hard  
faced steels. To be contd. Przegl spaw 14 no.1:3-9 '62.

SOLSKI, Pawel, dr., inż.

Influence of the surface squeeze on the durability of hard faced  
steel. Przegl spaw 14 no.2:38-43 '62.

SOLSKI, Pawel, doc. dr inz.

Influence of a metallurgical notch in hard-faced cylindrical  
elements upon the fatigue strength. Przeg spaw 14 no.8:202--  
207 Ag '62.

SOLSKI, Pawel, doc. dr. inz.

The mechanism of wear and structural changes and properties of the subsurface layer. Przegl mech 21 no.13:390-393 10 J1 '62.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

SOLSKI, Pawel, doc. dr. inz.; BUCH, Alfred, doc. inz.; GORSKI, Eugeniusz, dr. inz.; KOCANDA, Stanislaw, dr. inz.; WOJCIK, Franciszek, doc., dr. inz.; PYTKO, Stanislaw, mgr. inz.; ROZNOWSKI, Tadeusz, mgr. inz.; KACZMAREK, Jan, doc. dr. inz.; KELLER, Wlodzimierz, mgr. inz.; CEGIELSKI, B., mgr. inz.; ZIEMBA, Stefan, prof. zwyczaj. dr. inz.; JANECKI, Janusz, pplk. dr. inz.

The 1st Problematic Conference on: "The role and research methods of the subsurface layer." Summary of major voices in the discussion. Przegl mech 21 no.13:411-413 10 J1 '62.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa (for Solski, Keller). 2. Instytut Mechaniki Precyzyjnej, Warszawa (for Buch). 3. Wojskowa Akademia Techniczna, Warszawa (for Kocanda, Ziemia and Janecki). 4. Politechnika, Szczecin (for Gorski). 5. Politechnika, Gdansk (for Wojcik). 6. Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow (for Pytko). 7. Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa (for Roznowski). 8. Instytut Obróbki Skrawaniem, Krakow (for Kaczmarek). 9. Politechnika Poznan (for Cegielski).



SOLSKI, Pawol, doc. dr inż.

Wear mechanism and changes in structure and properties of  
the subsurface layer. Pt. 2. Przegl mech 21 no.14:438-441  
25 J1 '62.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

SOLSKI, Pawel, doc. dr inz.

Unused man power of graduate engineers. Przegl techn 84 no.47:3  
24 N '63.

1. Przewodniczący Oddziału Warszawskiego Stowarzyszenia  
Inżynierów i Techników Mechaników Polskich, Warszawa.

SOLSKI, Pawel, doc., dr inz.

Problems concerning the activities of technical experts of  
the Central Technical Organization. Przegl techn 84 no.51:  
9,10 22 D'63.

WILKIN, 1971, 1972, 1973.

Could it be done better: Przegl techn 96 no.22.1.4 '65.

SOL'SKIY, D.I.

Outline of prerevolutionary history of the Mineralogical Museum  
of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Trudy Min. Mus.  
no.11:220-230 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Mineralogical Museums)

MOTYGINA, S.A., inzhener (g.Angarsk); SOL'SKIY, V.L., inzhener (g.Angarsk)

Nonsynchronous connection of electric power stations. Elektrichestvo  
(MLRA 9:7)

no.4:80-82 Ap '56.

(Electric power plants)

SOL'SKIY, Ya. P.

"Novocaine-Penicillin Therapy of Inflammatory Diseases of the Female Genital System." Cand Med Sci, Odessa State Medical Institute N. I. Pirogov, Vinnitsa, 1954. (KL, No 13, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55—Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

SOL'SKIY, Ya. P.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Novocaine-penicillin therapy for inflammatory affections of the female genital organs." Kiev, 1961. 16 pp; (Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Inst imeni Academician A. A. Bogomol'ts); 200 copies; free; (KL, 5-61 sup, 206)



SOL'SKIY, Ya.P. (Vinnitsa)

Effect of the work of maternity centers on the indices of  
stillbirth and neonatal mortality. Sov. zdravookhr. 22 no.3:  
42-45 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Glavnyy akusher-ginekolog Vinnitskogo oblastnogo otdela  
zdravookhraneniya.

BAKSHIYEV, M.S. [Baksholev, M.S.], prof.; PAP.O.G. [Pap. O.H.], kand.  
med.nauk; SOL'S'KIY, Ya.P. [Sol's'kyi, IA.P.], kand.med.  
nauk; TYMOSHENKO, L.V., [Tymoshenko, L.V.], dotsent.

State and basic problems in obstetrical and gynecological  
services in a rural area of the Ukraine. Ped., akush. i gin.  
25 no.2:33-38'63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(UKRAINE—OBSTETRICS) (UKRAINE—GYNECOLOGY)

PAP, Aleksandr Germanovich; SHKOL'NIK, Boris Iosifovich;  
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[Hygiene of the woman] Gigena zhenshchiny. Kiev,  
Zdorov'ia, 1964. 175 p. (MIRA 18:1)

SHL'SKIY, Yakov Porfir'yevich [Sil's'kiy, I.Ye.], kuzn. ned.  
nazv; SPRAVNIK, B.Y. [Shel'skiy, B.Y.], ned.

[Organization of the midwife's work in a rural area]  
Organizatsiia roboty akusherky v sil's'kii mistsevoiti.  
Kyiv, Zdorov'ia, 1944. 97 p. (MIRA 18:1)

SOL'SKIY, Ya.P.

Our experience in reducing maternal mortality from blood loss and shock in a rural region. Akush. i gin. 40 no.2:74-76 Mr-Ap '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Glavnyy akusher-ginekolog Vinnitskogo oblastnogo otdela zdrazvo-okhraneniya.

CRISTEA, Marin, ing.; SGLI, Constantin

Economical situation will be straightened out. Constr  
Buc 16 no. 755:2 27 June '64.

1. Director of the "Ideal" Cement Works, Cernavoda (for Cristea).

SOLT, Dezso

Instrumental measurements in the hosiery industry. Magyar  
textil 14 no.2:86-89 F '62.

L 34184-06 LUT(1)/LUT(m)/1 1J1(c) 00

ACC NR: AP6030059

SOURCE CODE: HU/0034/66/014/002/0089/0141

AUTHOR: Solt, Gyorgy

ORG: Central Research Institute for Physics, Budapest (Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet)

TITLE: Investigation of crystal dynamics by the scattering of slow neutrons

SOURCE: Magyar fizikai folyoirat, v. 14, no. 2, 1966, 89-141

TOPIC TAGS: slow neutron, neutron scattering, Hamilton equation, crystallography, phonon spectrum

ABSTRACT: In this summarizing article the author discusses the elementary excitations in crystal dynamics (phonones); the Hamilton equation for lattice dynamics; the symmetries of the dynamic tensor; wave-number vectors and self-value problem; quantum of lattice energy; the phonones; experimental study of phonones and means for substantiating the theory; scattering of slow electrons in crystals; coherent and non-coherent effective cross section; the phonon-series; coherent scattering; relations of dispersion and diffraction; non-coherent scattering; the phonone spectrum; and miscellaneous relevant problems. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 126 formulas.

[JPRS: 36,845]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 17Jun65 / ORIG REF:003 / SOV REF: 005 / JTH REF: 029

Card 1/1





LT, I.

ELIMINÁSI IPR. (Mezőgazdasági és Élelmiszeripari Tudományos Egyesület) Budapest.

Role and tasks of Hungarian food industry within the framework of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance. p. 267.

Vol. 12, No. 7/9, Aug./Sept. 1958.

Monthly List of the East European Associations (EEA), 10, Vol. 1, No. 3,  
March 1959. Unclass.

SOL, 1963

Appeal for contest (milk industry). Elism ipar 17 no.7:234-235  
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1. Eltelmozosugyi Miniszterium Tejipari Igazgatosag igazgatoja.

PETRILLA, A.; SOLT, K.; VEDRMS, I.

Some epidemiological characteristics of viral hepatitis in  
Hungary. Acta microb.hung. 6 no.2:135-145 '59.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.  
(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS epidemiol)

SOLT, Katalin; VEDRES, I.

Regional distribution and characteristics of viral hepatitis in Hungary during the period 1952 to 1957. *Acta microb.hung.* 7 no.3: 243-250 '60.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest, and Institute for Public Health, University Medical School, Budapest.  
(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS epidemiol)

SOLT, Katalin, dr.; PANCZEL, Dezzo, dr.; VEDRES, Istvan, dr.

Associated infections in the László Hospital in 1958. Hely-  
egészségügy 41 no.12:398-362 D '60.

1. Közlemény az Országos Közegészségügyi Intézetből (főigazgató:  
Bakács Tibor dr.), a fővárosi tanács László-kórházától (igazgató-  
főorvos: Roman József dr.) és a Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem  
Közegészségtani Intézetéből (igazgató: Mally József dr. egyetemi  
tanár).

(HOSPITALS)

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES epidemiol)

(PEDIATRICS)

SOLT, Katalin, dr.

Hepatitis epidemica in Hungary. Orv.hetil. 101 no.43:1513-1517  
23 0 '60.

1. Országos Kószegszegűgyi Intezet, Budapest.  
(HEPATITIS INFECTIONS epidemiol)

SOLT, Catherine

Recent epidemiological data on infectious hepatitis. Acta microbiol.  
Hung. 9 no.2:157-165 '62.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest (Director: T. Bakacs).  
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)



1. The first of the three points of the  
policy is that the United States should

maintain a strong and flexible position

in the world, and that it should

be able to meet the challenges of the future. This  
policy is based on the belief that the United States  
has a responsibility to lead the world in the  
development of a new international order.

The second point of the policy is that the United States  
should maintain a strong and flexible position in the world,  
and that it should be able to meet the challenges of the future.  
This policy is based on the belief that the United States  
has a responsibility to lead the world in the development of a  
new international order. The third point of the policy is that  
the United States should maintain a strong and flexible position  
in the world, and that it should be able to meet the challenges  
of the future. This policy is based on the belief that the United  
States has a responsibility to lead the world in the development  
of a new international order.

SOLT, Katalin, dr.; BARSY, Gyula, dr.

Recent results of the vaccination against whooping cough in Hungary.  
Orv. hetil. 103 no.28:1313-1317 15 J1 '62.

1. Országos Kózegegészségügyi Intézet.  
(VACCINATION in inf & child) (WHOOPING COUGH immunol)

SOLT, Katalin, dr.

Modern problems of epidemic hepatitis. Orv. hetil. 103 no.3:111-118  
21 Ja '62.

1. Országos Kórokozósegügyi Intézet, Budapest.

(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS epidemiol)

HUNGARY

SOLT, K., DOMOK, I., and BOLCSKEI, T., of the State Institute of Hygiene (Director: T. BAKACS), Budapest, and Public Health Station of Bacs-Miskun Megye (Director: HARSANYI, I), Kecskemet [Original versions not given].

"Epidemiological and Serological Analysis of the First Ornithosis Epidemics in Hungary"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 369-380.

Abstract [English article; authors' English summary]: In Hungary ornithosis epidemics have occurred in poultry-processing plants in each year since 1960. The first three outbreaks have been analyzed epidemiologically and serologically. Each outbreak had two waves; 211 cases were observed altogether. The attack rates were 21.5, 17.4 and 3.6%, respectively. Outbreaks I and III occurred at the same plant with an interval of one year. The incidence was the highest in the employees having been exposed to respiratory infection. In the course of outbreaks I and II the attack rate was in no relation to the time of service at the same poultry-processing plant; outbreak III, on the other hand, affected almost exclusively those who had

1/2

SOLT, Katalin, dr.; DOMCK, Istvan, dr.; BOLFSKEI, Tibor, dr.

Epidemiologic and serologic analysis of 1st epidemics of  
ornithosis in Hungary. Orv. hetil. 105 no.34:1590-1595  
23 Ag '64.

1. Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet és Bacs-Kiskun megyei  
Közegészségügyi-Járványügyi Állomás.

SOLT, Katalin

The epidemiological situation in Hungary in international comparison. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 11 no.4:309-327 '64-'65.

1. State Institute of Hygiene (Director: T. Bakacs), Budapest.

SOLT, Luszio, dr

The 100th anniversary of the emancipation of the Negro slaves in  
America. Elet tud 17 no.51:1603-1606 23 D '62.

SCIT, C.

"Further tasks in the strengthening of labor discipline." p. 23, "Account on the  
Hygiene Conference. p. 34. (MIRROREZORNUY, Vol. 33, no. 1, Jan. 1950.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, Library of Congress, Vol 2, no. 10,  
Oct. 1953, Incl.



After Book Days, p. 26, MUSZAKI ÉLET (Muszaki es Termeszettudomanyos  
Egyesuletok Szovetsege) Budapest, Vol. 11, No. 13, July 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
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2079, ...

Professor Silviu Crisan, president of the Orasul Stalin group of  
ASIT in Hungary, p. 28, MUSZAKI ELET (Muszaki es Termeszettudomanyos  
Egyesuletek Szovetsege) Budapest, Vol. 11, No. 13, July 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
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SOLT, S.

The Research Institute of the Wood Industry is five years old, p. 29,  
MUSZAKI LIST (Muszaki és Természettudományos Egyesületek  
Szövetsége) Budapest, Vol. 11, No. 13, July 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

SOLT, S.

New Hungarian experimental dwarf automobiles, p. 30, MUSZAKI ELET  
(Muszaki es Termeszettudomanyos Egyesuletek Szovetsége) Budapest,  
Vol. 11, No. 13, July 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

Days of Technical Books. Auto motor 16 no.20:3 21 0 '63.

1. Muszaki Konyvkiado Igazgatoja.

SOLF, Sandor

International Exhibition of Technical Books, 1963. Musz  
elet 18 no.10:5 16 My '63.

1. Muszaki Konyvkiado igazgatoja.

KRACMAR, Otakar; SOLTA, Frantisek

Conference on the automation of analytical methods in the nitrogen factories. Chem prum 13 no.1:31 Ja '63.

1. Vychodoceske chemicke zavody Synthesia.

Solta, O.

Solta, O. Forging axles for pairs of car wheels. Pt. 1. p. 12.

Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan. 1957  
STROJIRENSKA VYROBA  
TECHNOLOGY  
Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957  
No. 5



Solta, O.

Solta, O. Forging axles for pairs of car wheels. Pt. 2. p. 70.

Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1957

STR JIRNENSKA VYROBA

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957

No. 5

BARTAK, Pavel; SOLTA, Vladimir

Triamcinolone in dermatological therapy. Cesk. dermat. 37 no.3:177-180  
Je '62.

1. Dermatovenerologická klinika lékařské fakulty Karlovy university  
v Hradci Králové, přednosta prof. dr. B. Janoušek.  
(TRIAMCINOLONE therapy) (DERMATOLOGY therapy)

SOLTA, V.

Fournier's scrotal gangrene. Cesk. dermat. 39 no.1:64-66 F'64.

1. Dermato-venerologická klinika lékařské fakulty KU v Hradci  
Kralové; přednosta prof. dr. B. Janoušek.

\*

37. ČERNÝ, Hradišlav; BARTÁK, Pavel; ČIHÁČEK, Jan; PADNA, Jaroslav;  
DLABALOVÁ, Hana; KRAUS, Zdeněk; NOZICKOVÁ, M. A.; PENEK, A.  
Alena; ROZDÍVALOVÁ, Věra; SOLTÁ, Vladimír.

A contribution to the problems of varicose leg ulcers. Sborn.  
ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 8 no.3:299-304 ' 65.

1. Dermatovenerologická klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr.  
B. Janoušek) Karlov University v Hradci Králové.